

curs from Nepal to Assam, eastwards to Burma, south China and the northern part of Malaya. Therefore this is first record of the occurrence of *Herpestes urva* in Bangladesh. The distributional range of this species can now be extended from the neighbouring Assam and Burma to almost the coast of the Bay of Bengal across Chittagong.

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4. AN INTERESTING BEHAVIOUR OF THREE NILGIRI TAHR (*HEMITRAGUS HYLOCRIUS* OGILBY 1833) KIDS

On 3rd March 1978 I accompanied Mr. John Joseph, Wild Life Warden, Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary and Mr. Radcliffe, Nilgiri Wild Life Association, to the Nilgiri Tahr country. Our intention was to look for poachers. The previous day, Mr. John Joseph had sent a reconnaissance party and our plan was to meet them beyond Bangitappal in the interior of the Tahr Country. After our rendezvous with the advance party we went to Nadgani to see the precipitous slope leading into the Nilambur valley of Kerala from where poachers, using a long cane as a rope, frequently came to steal cane and to shoot.

On the way to Nadgani we saw 13 adult

Tahr on a slope. Nearly a kilometre after the sighting, 3 Tahr kids with 4-5 cm long horns, probably separated from the parental herd, seeing us walking in a single file, ran towards us. Seeing them coming towards us we stood still on the bridge path and one of the three kids came as close as 6 metres to our Khaki clad troop. However after some time we started walking and the tahr instead of running away, occasionally bleated and followed us. Many a time the wind blew our scent to the kids and that also did not frighten them. The young which came close to us first mostly maintained a distance of 8-10 metres and followed us for well over a kilometre.

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